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Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought. By ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. 16mo, pp. vii+146. \$1.00.

In this little volume is published, with additions, the substance of a course of lectures delivered by President Hadley as McNair lecturer at the University of North Carolina. Under the terms of the McNair foundation the lectures deal with the mutual bearings of science and theology. President Hadley chose to review certain historic developments in nineteenth-century thought, and took as his special topics "Changed Conceptions of Science," "New Views of Politics and of Ethics," and "The Spiritual Basis of Recent Poetry." The second of these themes falls nearest to the domain of the economist. The last has called forth the most direct expression of the author's own personal views. On the whole the lectures are neither quite adequate as objective expositions—which they hardly could be in such restricted compass—nor professedly and convincingly individual. But they reveal again that versatility which lost Professor Hadley to the ranks of active American economists.

The Theory of Money. By D. A. BARKER. Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1913. 16mo, pp. vii+141. \$0.40.

This book has been prepared mainly for the readers in England, where "the theory of money has become a matter of oral tradition" since Jevon's death. It is based on the writings of Messrs. Laughlin, Kemmerer, Fisher, and other authors of the United States where there has been, "during the last fifteen years, a flood of literature which contains works of the highest interest and importance." The chapter on "Velocity of Circulation" is practically a precis of Professor Fisher's chapters on the same subject in his Purchasing Power of Money, as the author admits.

The book is simple, non-technical, and systematic and may well be recommended to beginners.

The American Office: Its Organization, Management and Records. By J. WILLIAM SCHULZE. New York: Key Publishing Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 380. \$3.00.

This book is a collection of a great many details concerning the American office. The mechanical appliances of the office, the personnel of the office, methods of training employees, welfare work, office records, and labor-saving devices are among the topics discussed. These facts are too heterogeneous in character to form the basis of a systematic treatise, since mere connection with the physical office is too weak a cord upon which to string so many different kinds of beads. As a reference work it is too meager in its outlines and too deficient in solid substance to furnish a satisfactory guide to the business man.